AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 29, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005-06 REGULAR SESSION

House Resolution

No. 17

Introduced by Assembly Member Huff

June 20, 2005

House Resolution No. 17—Relative to the 100th anniversary of parole.

1 WHEREAS, On July 21 In July, 1905, the first parole officer

was appointed. In 1909, Edward H. Whyte was hired as the first

Chief State Parole Officer. Mr. Whyte used the media to dispel

misconceptions about parole and went on to strengthen his

relationship promoted public understanding about the nature of

parole and strong relationships with law enforcement. The

Parole Bureau began its expansion under Whyte's leadership.;

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WHEREAS, In 1928, there were five parole officers in San Francisco: Robert Heinze, Tom Pendergast, John Hanrahan, Jack

Cullen and George Bowen. The Bureau also opened an office in 11 12

Los Angeles staffed by Deputy Parole Officer J. E. Lewis and an

assistant. In 1934, Edward Whyte died and Charles C. Coxe was

later appointed Chief State Parole Officer: and

WHEREAS, When John Chadwick took over the helm as Chief State Parole Officer in 1939, parole officers were political

appointees. There were no set standards for workload and

accountability. Chadwick knew that, for parole to continue its

18 19 expansion and to be effective in ensuring public safety, the

20 political element had to be removed. In 1941, Chadwick was

21 successful, and civil service requirements were instituted for all

parole officers with exception of the chief. In; and 22

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WHEREAS, In 1943, during World War II, Chief John Chadwick enlisted in the Navy and Allen Moore became the chief overseeing the Bureau of Parole. During this time, inmates were directly paroled from prison to the military to help fight the war. The war created an acceleration of hiring for new parole officers to replace those who left to fight. Chief Moore also oversaw the Bureau's smooth transition to the newly organized California Department of Corrections and the Adult Authority. In 1957, the title was changed to parole agent. Modern day parole agents continue to work under the foundation of this civil service law.; and

WHEREAS, The following laws made a major impact on parole: The initial parole law of 1889 enacted in 1893, the indeterminate sentence law of 1917, the law creating the California Institute for Women (CIW) in 1929, which segregated men and women prisoners, the law creating the California Department of Corrections and the Adult Authority of 1944, the Supreme Court case of *Brewer v. Morrissey* in 1972, which established a parolee's right to a hearing before being returned to prison, and the determinate sentence law of 1977.

WHEREAS, The law creating CIW the California Institution for Women (CIW) and the creation of the Women's Board of Trustees provided gender segregation for prisons and parolees. Upon completion of CIW, women previously being held in San Quentin and in county jails were moved to CIW in Tehachapi. The women prisoners out on parole had only women parole agents/officers - WPA/WPO. The Women's Board of Trustees oversaw all operations; and

WHEREAS, Emily Latham, an initial member of the Women's Board of Trustees, became the first Women's Chief of Parole and oversaw all state operations. Dorothy Stahl subsequently took over as Chief of women's parole operations. In the late 1960s, she oversaw a push for gender desegregation and a pilot project was created. Marilyn McKeehan, a women's parole agent was selected to be one of the first women to supervise male felons. She was successful and the Department of Corrections ended gender segregation; and

WHEREAS, In 1977, under the Determinate Sentence Law, the Women's Board of Trustees was eventually disbanded and the California Department of Corrections, Parole & Community

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Services Division took over responsibility for all prisoners and parolees in the state-; and

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 WHEREAS, Parole is a period of supervised release where the offender is conditionally released into the community in order to assess the inmate's willingness to lead a law-abiding life and to comply with the rules of the parole authority; and

WHEREAS, Parole agents have a challenging and dangerous job that is a key element of the criminal justice system's efforts to reintegrate criminals back into the community and hold parolees accountable for misconduct, while recognizing that protecting public safety must be the paramount objective; and

WHEREAS, The T.H. Pendergast California Parole Museum in Diamond Bar was opened in 2003 to educate the public about parole, its the work of parole agents and retired officers and their positive contribution to the community contributions to the community, and to honor those who have worked in the profession and given a great part of their lives to public protection and restorative justice. The T.H. Pendergast Parole Museum Board of Directors collects and organizes artifacts that document the history of parole in California; and

WHEREAS, The T.H. Pendergast California Parole Museum will unveil an exhibit at the State Capitol commemorating and celebrating 100 years of parole in California on June 30, 2005; now, therefore, be it:

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, that the Assembly hereby recognizes and commemorates 100 years of parole in California. the efforts of parole agents and retired officers to promote public safety in California; and be it further

RESOLVED, That parole agents will continue to perform vital tasks related to the reintegration of criminal offenders into the community after completion of their prison sentences by holding those offenders accountable for misconduct, and related to the protection of public safety in California.